Thursday, ::::: June 10, 1875.

Grant on the Third Term. Grant has at last spoken on the question of the Third Term, and now the chorus goes up from the newspapers that were wont to hoot at the "Third Term humbug," that "Cresarism is dead," "the third term humbug set at rest," "Grant settles the question," and all that sort of thing. So far from settling the question, Grant, by his letter, proves that those were correct who insisted that he desired a third term, and, as far as he is concerned, it is as unsettled as ever. He throws the whole responsibility upon the people.

We this week publish the President's letter. that all may read and judge for themselves. The letter is written to the President of the late Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, and has been brought out by the anti-third-term resolution of the Convention. It appears to be an ontbreak of anger, intended as a rebuke to the Convention, for being driven into an expression by the clamor of the enemies of the Republican party-and was probably intended to deter the Republicans of Ohio, who were in session at the time, from adopting a similar resolution in their platform. That Convention, it seems, did not regard the President's letter as a settler, for they immediately pronounced emphatically against a third term. The Pennsylvania Republicans deserve the thanks of of the party throughout the Union, for starting the ball, and every State Convention yet to be held, should make itself heard

Grant says that the action of the Pennsylvania Convention was the first opportunity ever given him, except the clamor of the enemies of the party, to speak upon the question, without compromising his dignity. The Republican Convention of South Carolina, a year ago, adopted a resolution in favor of a third term. If he was opposed to it, then was the time to have spoken But he kept still, and by his silence approved the sentiment. It is only when Conventions begin to denounce a third term, that he deigns to write a letter telling them that they are fools for being driven into an expression by the clamers

And what does his letter really amount to He says he did not seek a first election, or a second, and does not seek a third more than he did a first. The inference is unavoidable, that as he was willing to accept a first and second, he would be as willing to accept a third. But he says, emphatically, that he would not accept a third election, if tendered to him-then spoils it with the proviso, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty! It is now in order for his strikers to go to work to bring about the circumstances that will make the duty imperative, and to force a third term

upon him. To show that his letter is not clear and satis factory, it is only necessary to say that his most intimate friends at Washington are not agreed as to his meaning, but put their own interpretation and construction upon it. If a man wishes to settle such an important question beyond a doubt, he ought to make it clear enough at least for his personal friends and advisers to under stand his meaning.

The President then launches out into a disser tation upon the will of the people. They have a right to elect a man as often as they wish to and the only way to prevent it is a Constitutional provision to that effect. As nobody has disputed this proposition, we are left to infer that he is willing, as long as the people are.

Grant tells of the sacrifices he made in accept ing the first term-a big life office, created es rially for him, the salary of which he needed and all that; and we suppose he now thinks he has a right to another big thing for life, to recompense him for the loss of that. The poor fellow sn't tell that the salary of President was doubled for his especial benefit, and that with the emoluments and perquisites of that office, his pickings and speculatioans, and his many valuable presents, he ought to retire with suff cient wealth to live like a Prince the balance of his days. If not, perhaps that life office could be again saddled upon him, and he could thus be placed beyond the reach of want.

Grant has rendered valuable service to the country, and has made, in the main, a good President. But he has been rewarded to the full extent of his merits, and as fully as was George Washington. He has been foully abused, but so was Washington; and in point of pay, Washington's was but a drop in the bucket compared with Grant's. The idea of a third term is repuguant to the American people, and the belief that Grant desired a third term has proven disastrous to the Republican party. In this crisis, he has chosen to remain silent, and thus confirm the clamors of the enemies of the party. The party now owes it to itself to speak in its own behalf. Every State Convention should prononnce upon the question clearly and emphatically; and then the people should look to it that the office-holders do not steal a march upon them. and elect third term delegations to the National Convention.

OHIO.-The Republican Convention of Ohio, last week, did a good work. They nominated Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes for Governor, and repudiated a third term. Other strong candidates were before the Convention, and Hayes positively refused to consent to his name being used; but the Convention disregarded his refusal, nominated him by a large majority, and demanded his acceptance. This is an evidence of popularity not to be mistaken, and if Hayes is not elected, it will be because of gross apathy on the part of Republicans. Haves has already twice been Governor of the State.

Judge Taft, who was a leading candidate, is doubtless a good man, and his decisions were probably correct, but if nominated, he would inevitably have been defeated. In a closely contested State like Ohio, when a man's friends have to explain and apologize for his record, to satisfy his own party, whatever that record may be, it is certain defeat to nominate him.

The Atchison Champion, in its claim to being the oldest paper in the State, forgets to mention that its name is not now the same that it was a few years ago; also, that it was published for a time by George I. Stebbins, and then by John J. Ingalls, which slightly curtails the time the present editor claims to have been in harness. Better own up, at once, that the Chief is the oldest paper in the State, the Emporia News the second, and the Champion the third.

We would call the attention of the Dem cratic party to Gen. Sherman as an available candidate for President, who has just made a strong point. The Democracy, ever since the war, have been endeavoring to belittle and break down the Union Generals, one by one. In his book, Sherman goes for them all in a lump. The Democracy should sustain him.

Lonie Dill, the eracle of the forks of Twin. tells the editor of the Germantown (O.) Press that he dreamed a procession was passing through town, and that every man was playing on some musical instrument on his own book. If the instruments were large, it must have been hard on

Since it has become known that McWaters the Nebraska penitentiary outlaw, was a rebel bushwhacker of the very worst type during the war, the Democratic papers have raised the cry that he was inhumanly murdered, without provocation, by the Radical penitentiary officers.

"General Orders." It is said that Railroads control Governors and

We suppose this latter proposition is true, inasmuch as a circular has recently been sent to the press by the managers of the Kansas Pacific Railway, with as much assurance as if it owned the press, and had only to command, to insure abedience. One of these circulars came to us. We are not aware that we are under any obligations to that Railway, that we should labor to btain business for it at the expense of truth -truth just now fearfully palpable to the people of Eastern Kansas. We do not own any stock in that Railroad; and as a powerful influence is supposed to attach to a little advertisenent or a free pass, we are able to say that we are not contaminated by an advertisement for the road, nor has it made an exception in our favor of the compact entered into to withhold passes from the sponges of the press. This leaves us entirely free and untramelled to tell the truth, even in disobedience to the commands of the Kansas Pacific Railway; and notwithstanding the circular is marked "Confidential," and closes with a request not to publish, we cannot convey an edequate idea of it without inserting it right here, to wit:

(CONFIDENTIAL) KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. EANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

(GENTIAL PASSENGER POPICE,

Kansas City, Kansas, May 29, 1872.

DEAR SIE: I address you this letter upon the presumption that you have a sincere regard for the welfare and future prosperity of Kansas, and especially the immediate section in which you reside. During last year our crops were more or less affected injuriously by grasshoppers. The press generally published many articles pre and can bout these grasshoppers, and such articles were copied extensively throughout the Union, until the impression now prevails that we have a monopoly of the grasshopper, and that Kansas is not a desirable place for a residence. It is scarcely necessary to say that the discussion and agitation of the question has entirely checked emigration to our borders, and we have been set back at least five years in our atward was thewing to our borders at the rate of at least 60,000 soils per annum. I sak your assistance in attempting to eradicate the impression now prevailing in regard our country, and would suggest:

60.000 souls per annum. I ask your assistance in attempting to eradicate the impression now prevailing in regard to our country, and would suggest:

1st. That you use your influence to prevent the publication of any article relative to grasshoppers, in your local newspapers. ewspapers.

2d. If any one has a remarkable good crop of any kind

2d. If any one has a remirkable good crop of any kind of grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., send me his name, residence, and a full description.
2d. Fill your newspapers with articles descriptive of the prosperity of your immediate neighborhood, and of the yield per acre of your best farms, giving names of proprious, locations of farms, &c.
Send me marked copies of the newspapers containing these articles, and I will arrange and publish them and distribute them extensively throughout the country, and endeavor to regain our lost preadige, and prove to the world that the course of empire should still be westward to—Kansae.

 Kansas.
 An emigration office has been established by our co-An emigration once his accuracy of the control of t ong experience in connection with Kansas lands. Send me, by express, choice specimens of your grains, fruite, regetables, building stone, &c., and I will exhibit them with care, and see that they are extensively noticed by the press, and are viewed by the people who are constantly arriving and departing from the depot. This will be very effective aid towards restoring our good name as a agricultural State, and I ask the hearty co-operation of the intelligent agriculturists throughout the State.

Very respectfully.

Bevenley R. Keim.

Gen'l Passenger Agent.

P. S .- Please do not publish this cir-In reply, we will say that we are well aware that the grasshopper has been of incalculable damage to Kansas. Because of the pest, Western Kausus had to keep beggars in the East throughout all last Winter, to keep from stary ing; and because of the seed of that pest, Eastern Kansas is in a fine way to have to do the same thing next Winter. We know that it is retarding emigration, and cutting down railroad travel; but if we stated otherwise, we would be writing ourself down a liar in the face of every man, woman and child in Eastern Kansas and Western Missonri.

We cannot use our influence to prevent the publication of local grasshopper items, because that is the principal topic of local conversation, and the only thing which now interests our peo-

No person hereabouts has a remarkably good crop of anything-not even weeds-and therefore we cannot describe them. A woman up on the river brought a load of lettuce and onious to town, the other day, having been compelled to clear her garden at ouce, to save it from the grasshoppers. That is the only "garden truck" we have heard of being raised, this Spring.

We cannot fill our paper with articles descrip tive of the prosperity of our immediate neighbor hood, nor give any names, for the fact is that all here is gloom, and no prosperity. Were we to tell such lies, for the sake of making business for a railroad, by enticing people to Kansas under false pretences, we would deserve to be kicked across the Missouri River by three thousand farmers of Doniphan County, who look upon desolate fields, late so promising, and who are now wondering how they are to keep their stock alive, or get seed to put in a crop of late corn-if the

grasshoppers leave in time. We are in hopes that the grasshoppers will leave by the 20th of this month, and that farmers can still raise a good crop of corn. But, with here and there a scattering exception, the small grain and early corn of Doniphan County are a total loss; and the same is in a great measure true of the whole of Eastern Kansas, for one hundred miles west of the Missouri River. We are as anxions for a better state of affairs as any other person can possibly can be; and just as soon as the facts will bear us out in reporting more prosperous times, we shall be happy to do so.

ENDORSED.-The St. Joseph Gazette is eminent ly sound on the Providence question. We subscribe to its platform. It does not believe that the assasination of Lincoln was a dispensation of Providence, but the work of a misguided assassin, carrying out the plans of worse but less courageous men than himself. To believe otherwise, would be to regard Booth as a chosen instrument of Providence, whose name will be execrated as long as the world stands, for having done the will of Heaven. Neither does the Gazette believe that the grasshoppers are sent by Providence as of Missouri, nor that they can be prayed away : but that they are the natural result of natural causes. Other States besides Missouri suffered, that did not commit her sins. What a cruel and unjust being God must be, if we hold to the doctrine of special Providences. The people of a State or district (a majority of them) commit a great sin, and God sends a special punishment, bringing misery upon thousands of good and innocent people, who have not sinned, that the offenders may be punished. Or, the holy people offer up prayers and make sacrifices, and thereupon the plague is removed, not only from them, but from the wicked ones who brought it down, and who have not prayed. If God sees fit to send down special curses or blessings, he has the power to send them directly upon the wicked or the good, as the case may be, although they may reside upon adjacent lots. Whenever that comes to pass, as a rule, we shall believe in special Providences; but until then, we prefer to believe in natural causes.

LP We have been shown a letter from young lady at Dallas, Texas, describing that country. She states that the religious advantages are excellent, there being nine churches in Dallas-which would be cheering, did she not also mention, in the same paragraph, that there is no public school!

The critic of the Reporter is frequently mortified by finding blunders in his paper, when it is too late to correct them. Perhaps he never thought that other editors might be mortified in the same way. So profound a critic of the mistakes of others, should be perfect.

Now the Reporter accuses the Chief of being a Democratic paper. This is rather rough, coming from a paper that, only at the last election, selected a ticket to support from the several tickets in the field, and selected Democrats almost exclusively.

There is a crazy nigger down at Paola, who repeats rerbatim Jim Snoddy's campaign speeches of last Fall. It is reported as a strange case. It would be strange if he were not crazy! grasshoppers.

A Question that Needs no Answer.

A correspondent, writing from Topeka, (the letter will be found in this issue,) takes us sav-Legislatures, and in many cases newspapers. agely to task for a recent article asserting that the Catholics, as a body, will vote almost unanimously with the Democratic party. He asks by what authority we made a statement so wide from the truth; and then he renders an answer from us superfluous, by getting excited, charging the Republican party with being a pro scriptive temperance and anti-Catholic party, that has done all in its power to drive the Catholic vote from it. Although be claims to be at unswerving Republican, his letter sustains the position we took in the offending editorial. But we will answer him upon several points

any how. Our authority for saying that the Catholics, as a rule, will vote the Democratic ticket, is the Catholic Telegraph, of Cincinnati, the organ of Archbishop Purcell, who ought to have been made a Cardinal instead of McCloskey. But recently, that paper stated that the Demo cratic party was the natural ally of the Catholic Church, (or words to that effect,) and that two thirds of that party in Ohio consisted of foreigners and Catholics. It asserted that the Catholic vote would be east almost solidly for the Democratic ticket. We believe that the Telegraph knows more about it than "W. S." or ourself. The "Geghan" bill was passed by the Democratic Legislature, as a Catholic measure, at the command of the Catholics, upon the promise that it would secure the Catholic vote to the Democrat-

We know that very many Catholics are Republicans; but "W. S." knows very well, that there are twenty Democratic Catholics to one Republican. He knows that the Catholic Church is ambitious for power in political government; that that Church can be held in a body for any measure better than any other Church; and that the Democratic party is always open for contracts to get votes in bulk.

"W. S." also well knows that the ruling prin ciple of the Harper publishing house is "trade." The Weekly sticks by the party in power. It has a Republican editor, who writes able, sound articles. Nast's caricatures are good, but the Republican party is not responsible for them. When the Democratic party was in power, and Lincoln was first a candidate, the Weekly had a Democratic editor, and the caricatures were chiefly directed against Lincoln. It will not be difficult to make another change, if the Democ racy come into power again. Harper could not help it if his father was a tory, nor Nast if he was circumcised to his youth. We know it is part of the religion of the Church which "W. S." rises to defend, to kill or kick a Jew wherever he finds him; but in this country, a Jew has all the rights that a Catholic has, unless the latter can brush the Constitution from his path.

Europe ought to be thankful for Bismarck and Victor Emmanuel. Had there been a few such men in earlier years, history would not be so full of the horrors of the Inquisition, nor of whole sale slaughter of men, women and children for refusing to be Catholics. Formerly, Germany was the battle-field of the despots of other na tions, who devastated her domain to fight ou their quarrels. Now Germany has her heel upon her ancient oppressors, and the dream of centuries is fulfilled-United Germany. This is mainly due to Bismarck, who has scourged priesteraft to the background, and made intelligence and manhood the corner-stone of the Government.

Finally, if "W. S." is so close a reader of the Chief, as we are happy to believe he is, from his letter, he is well aware that we have steadily and with all our might opposed the mixing of questions of temperance and religion in politics, and in all affairs in which the general public are concerned. It is but a few days since a Protestant priest hurled his maledictions at us from his gospel-stand, and now a Catholic from the rank and file opens fire upon us. We are in danger of the fate of poor Servetus, who sought refuge in Geneva from Catholic persecution, where he was eaught and burned at the stake by John Calvin

A WONDERFUL MAN .- Anthony's wound will be the making of him. There is no end of the good things being related of him. Among the latest stories, a newspaper correspondent gives a history of the capture of the rebel flag at Iatan Missouri, in June, 1861, by Antho Authony's own statement as to how he did it. Now, we are willing to admit that Authory captured Ticonderoga, whipped the British at New Orleans, and was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill; but Anthony had nothing to do with the capture of that rebel flag, and knew nothing of it until after it was done. It was the exploit of Doniphan County boys, members of the first Company of the First Kausas Regiment, then recruiting at Fort Leavenworth. They had to steal guns and run the guard to go on the expe dition. Frank Drenning led the party, in which were Frank Tracy, Mel. Lewis, and Tom Merrick, all of Doniphan County, together with Umfried and Voeth, of a Leavenworth German Company. Drenning, slightly varying his authority from that of Ethan Allen, demanded the surrender in the name of Jesus Christ and the United States. Drenning and Umfried were wounded by the rallying rebels, while leaving. An account of the affair was published in the Leavenworth Conservative, owned by Anthony. Drenning has that flag yet; and every night, when the family are asleep, he gets up, but instead of changing the pictures on the walls, he spreads that flag over his slumbering treasures, then creeps under it himself, and peacefully snores until morning.

John W. Pratt, Indian agent of the Delawares, say

John W. Pratt, Indian Agent of the Delawares lies. We personally know that they were here a special punishment for the sins of the people in small numbers in 1857, and in large numbers in 1866; and we have the word of those who know, that they were here in 1854, and some years previous to that time. Perhaps Pratt belongs to the band that has observed the magget destroy the grasshoppers by millions, and another insect stinging them to death; who has discovered some fatal epidemic among them; has ascertained that the eggs Winter-killed; that the late frosts killed all the young grasshoppers; that recent tains drowned them all; and that the pests are rapidly flying away-in short, the truthful brigade acting under the orders of some railroad company.

To The Christian Cynosure, of Chicago, which is devoted to making a puerile and puny war upon secret benevolent orders, has this for its notto: "In secret have I said nothing."-Jesus Christ. Will the Cynosure please wrastle with the following, from Christ's Sermon on the Mount !-

"But when thou doest aims, let not thy left hand know "That thine alms may be in secret; and the Father thick seeth in secret himself shall reward thee openly."
But thon, when thou prayest, enter into the closet, id when thou hast shut thy door, pray to the Father which in secret; and the Father which seeth in secret shall ward thee openly."

13" "Bona," writing to the St. Joseph Gazette, from Stewartsville, Missouri, says that if there is a saloon in the place, he has failed to find it. If "Bona" failed to find one, we'll gamble all our wealth that there is not a saloon in the place.

The last piece of cheek is Stewart, of the Reporter, putting in a claim to being the youngest editor in the State. The joke will be seen, when we mention that he has grand-children almost old enough to marry!

LT A child recently died at Falls City, of "spasmodic heart croup of the lungs;" and to add to the distress of the case, the paper publishes a lot of obituray poetry below the announcement.

We were never thoroughly impressed with the truth of the old adage, "Familiarity breeds contempt," until we became familiar with the

to sound the warning to farmers not to fall into the clutches of the men who are offering to lend money at a big per cent., to be secured by fiveyear mortgages on their farms. They say it is

bound to break every man that goes into it, and leave him more deeply involved than before. They say, better let the Sheriff sell them out at once, and they will have five years in which to try to get a start somewhere else; but by borrowing and mortgaging, it will be a five years struggle against fate, only to sink deeper in the mire of ruin each year. There may be truth in this, but it is useless to say much about it. It is like a man who knows he must die, yet will fight every inch of his way, even if he expends his estate in his hopeless efforts, and leaves nothing for his family in the end. In fighting against ruin, men will seize upon every plank, upon every straw, and upon every shadow, to keep their heads above water to the last moment. Nothing

No Use.—Several farmers have been urging us

but actual experience will satisfy them. IF It is said that Gov. Hardin, of Missouri, i most zealous Baptist. That the Missouri Democracy should elect one so partial to water. looks like another mysterious dispensation of Providence.

Grant telegraphed Sheridan that he could not attend his wedding, on account of a press of public business. But the same day, he started with his whole outfit, Sartoris and all, for Long Branch!

The St. Marys Times says its subscription price is only \$150 a year. No doubt that is cheap enough, but these are grasshopper times.

The Third Term-Letter from the

EXECUTIVE MANSION, } WASHINGTON, May 29, 1875. Washington, May 29, 1875.

Dear Sir: A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party, and particularly so to the Administration, started the cry of Cæsarism and the third term, calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believe it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemies to force upon them and their party an issue which can not add strength to the party, no matter how met. But strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a conventien to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having

officers of the second State in the Union having considered the question, I deem it not improper that I should speak.

In the first place, I never sought the office for a second ner even for a first nomination. To the first, I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the Ropublic. The position vacated, I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my reagreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, retired from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice.

Without asking the office for the second time, the vitable saking the once for the second time, the nomination was tendered to me by a manimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories, selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I can not say that I was not pleased at this, and at the overwhelming indorsement which their action received at the election following but it must be remember. ing indorsement which their action received at the election following, but it must be remembered that all sacrifices except that of comfort had been made in accepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious perfermance of my duties to the best of my understanding—though I admit, in the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fair criticism—that an indorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that is only human to appreciate and enjoy.

was a gratification that is only ciate and enjoy.

Now, for the third term, I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one than the can only come up fairly in the shape Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution—shape in which all political parties can particifixing the length of time or the nur terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amend-ment is adopted, the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution, further than they in their choice by resolution, further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, etc. It may happen in future history of the country that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even renominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no man can force an election, or even a nomination.

force an election, or svan a nomination.

To recapitulate: I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for renomination. I would not accept a nomination, if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstan

not likely to arise.

I congratulate the convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected. With great respect, your obedient servant.

To Gen. HARRY WHITE, President of the Repul lican State Convention

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE GRASSHOPPERS A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE GRASSHOPPERS.—
That the pestiferous insect, with buoyant wings and monstrous legs, is bound to have a very impressive effect upon the prices of grain and provisions there can be no question. No such panic as now promises to prevail in the North-west provision marts can fail to have a prodigious influence upon politics. The ravages of grasshoppers may save the United States by reminding the people that ever since Sumner, Greeley, the people that ever since Sumner, Greeley Grant & Co. have come upon the scene of action to reconstruct society and defy the mandates of Jehovah, the country has, in the long run, had no genuine prosperity. The Radical factions of the East and West have tried their foolish experimest long enough to everybody's cost. Let them return to the principles of the fathers of 1775, and perchance we shall be freed from human grasshoppers as well as the bug which now swallows our sustenance.—Augusta (Ga.) Constitu

A PANACEA.—"The grasshopper panacea seems to have been discovered at last. W. D. Arnett, who lives on Bear Creek, allout ten miles from town, has discovered a process for their extermination which he deems infallible. He spread a canvas with coal tar and then spread the canvas on the grasshopper-covered ground with the following beneficial results. Every 'hopper that is the least mite touched by tar is defiled to such an extent that death is his certain fate, and, as may well be imagined, the process is quite as comprehensive as it is effective. With sufficient force at work it can be suread over no inconsidforce at work it can be spread over no inconsiderable extent of a territory in a comparatively short time, and in no instance, they say, has it proved a failure. All Mr. Arnett's neighbors are trying its beneficial results, and millions of hoppers have already succumbed to the pressure."—

A Mrs. Jennie Short, of Fredonia, Wilson Coun ty, went to Kentucky last Winter, and succeeded in raising nearly fifteen hundred dollars for the "destitute in Kansss." Some of the contribthe "destitute in Kansas." Some of the contrib-utors to the fund, fearing that the agent "went short" on the distribution, called for a report. The sister made one, and among the items for which it was shown that the money was expud-ed, were \$450 to pay off a debt on the Christian Church in Fredonis, and for the purchase of a bell; and \$550 was kindly appropriated to Mrs. Short for salary and travelling expenses. The rich part of the affair is that Sister Short's hus-band was the party who held the indebtedness against the church, and to whom the money was paid. The other "sufferers" received the benefit of \$538.46, which was about all Sister Short seem-ed to think they were entitled to — Wickita Beaed to think they were entitled to .- Wickita Bec

After Mecklenburg there will be only fifty three revolutionary events to commemorate.

They extend over a period of six years, ending with Yorktown, in 1781. Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, will be the next feature of the

Centennial programme. Mr. Beecher speaks kindly of the Pope. Last Sunday he said: "My venerable brother, Pins IX and I, why are we opposed to each other? He does not fear me, and I do not fear him. So we are equal." There are four Catholics on the juCORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Chief.) ANTIDOTE FOR THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE, &c., &c.

Fifty Thousand Hands May Be Empi a Scientific Internal Improvement Great West-Rise and Answer-Hone Intelligence.

Mr. Engrou :- Having secured the promise of the ass ance of a trustworthy party in negotiating the loan of money, with the view of availing the advantage gains money, with the view of availing the advantage gained thousands of people being thrown out of employment, (account of the grasshoppers and other discouragemen throughout the continent,) in opening a canal, commenci at or near the north line of Montana, on the east side of t Flathead Chief Mountains, running thence on such paral lei descent as necessary, to a point midway between the head waters of Main Red River and Salt Fork of Colerado River, with the view of irrigating the Staked Plains and other like cursed districts, cutting off the cause of bot dry winds, tornadoes, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, blight, &c., being a means of using nature's remedy for healing natural ills arising from natural causes, &c., and realizing that, as a large force will be necessary to perform great an enterprise; and that it will be necessary to il maintenance of the peace and harmony of those engage in the earnest prosecution of the work, to arrange for the suppression of all political and ecclesiastical debates, so that all hands may fully perform their duty, we deem it expedient, under these circumstances, to publish our covenant and articles of faith, with the understanding that we will not employ any who are not fully agree with us on the main points, and that in order to make sur of our aims, it is necessary that, as fast as societies are organised, the same should be reported to us by sending a list of the members' names, in their own signatures, as follows a many where horn date, present residence, occupation, &c. Such correspondents need not send us any money, not even postage stamps, (so long as our cre holds out,) as our aim is to find plenty of sound, indust ous men, of pure principles, unto whom we most readily offer congratulations and correspondence. (Our exac eters are a mystery for the present.)

Address Troy, Kausas, P. O. Box No. 136. May 22, 1875.

FRATERNAL COVENANT. That the precious diadem of Liberty, as anticipat herished and defended to the best of their ability, an handed down to us (as pure as the age would admit of) by our fathers, may be transmitted to our children still more oure and spotless, we do now solemnly and joyfully cover ant with each other to walk together in humble obed ence to the Declaration of American Independence. With brotherly love, we do therefore, in the spirit of said decla ration, engage :

will exercise a moral care and watchfulr over each other's happiness, and faithfully warn and ad-monish each other as occasion may require; That we will assemble ourselves together for the purpose of social and intellectual improvement, that we may

gain those necessary requirements the better to enable us to prove ourselves worthy and proficient custodians of the trust committed to our charge; That we will not omit the great duty of moral and inte ectual training of our children, and those under our care

for service of society and enjoyment of liberty; That as we are the "light of the world" and "salt of the That as we are the light with the carth,"—guardians and custodions of liberty,—we wilseek wisdom to enable us to deny every immoral or unlawful lust and walk circumspectly before the law, that we seek wission to enable us to deny very immorat or the ful lust, and walk circumspectly before the law, that may win the allegiance and cooperation of others; That we will cheerfully contribute of our property cording to our several ability, for the maintainance of

elligence, for the support of the poor, and for the spread of a knowledge of our sime and purposes throughout the U. S. of America :

ur fortunes, our lives, and our sacred honorsto legal authority, though discriminating in its operation seeking, meanwhile, to rectify all wrongs in a legal ma That we will visit the poor, the fatheriess, and the wid

o maintain civil and religious liberty, with the pledge of

ow, in their afflictions, seeking as much as in us lieth, to so save such from becoming public paupers, vagrants, That we will respect the rights of the Indians, seeking to prevent any person from killing their animals or birds without a full stipulated compensation to the Indians for the same; seeking, at the same time, to teach the Inlians that if at any time when we are in their country, the may choose to kill said birds or animals, and spread a feast before us, we will accept it as hospitality extended to us by them, returning the compliment in extending feasts from our supplies, as occasion may require; seeking, by all means, to live peaceably with all people; bear ng and forbearing with their failings, realizing elves are dust, to the end that our nation

wave in innocence, and be joyfully greeted by all. ARTICLES OF PAITH. 1. We believe these truths to be self-evident: that al nen are created equal; that that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that amor these are life and liberty and the pursuit of happines that to secure these rights govern mong men, deriving their just powers from the consc

2. We believe the Declaration of Independence is at exemplification of moderation and candor, breathing forth of whatever kind is therein denounced; liberty claimed as the right divine, the pursuit of happiness—man's inalien-able inheritance—being in reality the article of faith of our gallant forefathers, unto which their hearts clove, knit ting and cementing their affections—being the centra magnet which bound them together in solid union, proing sufficiently formidable to defy the ingenuity of tyrar ny, though not without war's disastrous effect on the mor

als of the survivors.

3. We believe that if the nation had escaped the suc ession of Indian wars that followed the acknowledgmen of American independence, the nation's morals migh have rallied to sufficient strength to have enabled the peo ple to free themselves from control of the demon injustice But that spirit itself devised means for inaugurating and maintaining scenes of excitement, preventing reason search after; and being influenced by that power whice alone was and is sufficient to elevate the condition of all an

save the nation, viz: simple piety and pure morality.

4. We believe that when our fathers met on the 4th of oly, 1776, they saw that to surrender liberty was to incu he bitter remorse of their own consciences forever; and to go forward in the discharge of the duty before then was to fully identify their destiny with that of a liberty was to fully identify their destiny with that of a liberty-loving people; hence they were prepared to divest their hearts of every superfluity, submitting themselves to the hands of the Great Architect of the Universe as living stones, laying a foundation that this nation should have never, sever diaregarded; and that if the framers of the Constitution had been enlightened in the spirit of their minds to the same extent they wight have built more ninds to the same extent, they might have built upo the blood-scaled foundation, and peace and prosperity been the fruit, to the extent of our civiltration and progess now being in comparison 100 years in advance of its

resent stratum.

5. We believe that if the transfer of real estate from ation, the institution of slavery could never have becom so damaging an evil; therefore we claim that Congres ought to enact laws providing for buying back all land ought to exact laws providing for sale,—providing that lands so re-possessed by the Government, shall be given or sold, (as the provision may be,) to actual occupants, in amounts not to exceed 2022 acres, as the tillers of the soil should in all cases own the soil as a perpetual inheritance.

6. We believe that it is a diagrace to our emblem of lib

erty, and the patriotism and mif-merificing devotion of our fathers and comrades, that this Government should so long delay making a complete emancipation of the institu-tion of slavery, and that such cannot be arrived at shor of a full compensation for involuntary servitude, from the date of the acknowledgment of the declaration of inde-pendence, or subsequent dates when the African's slavery commenced, to the date at which this nation shall com-

essate them for their abuses.

7. We believe that politicians, both North and South, are the parties responsible for the maintenance of slaver, and the war, and that justice and the honor of the nation demand that every man, woman, and child deprived of life or liberty, or the pursuit of happiness, by slavery or war, should receive indemnity, regardless of nationality, race, r color, even to the searching out of widows, orphans wounded ex-Confederate soldiers, or others thrown into distress by any type or shadow of the barbarity of our eviation from the fundamental law-the declaration American independence

tion, that each color associate to themselves, and that the African race, or the Indians, will be more inclined to voluntarily do so, under a strict conformity to the laws of

9. We believe that it is through discriminating legisle 9. We believe that it is through discriminating legislation and administration of State and National Governments that thousands have lost, and are now in danger of losing, possession of their hard-earned homesteads, and that an oppressive policy on the part of creditors toward debtors, would be detrimental to the peace and prosperity of both; as it is in the free tillage and enjoyment of the fruits of the soil that independence consists. 10. We believe that the farmer, labore r and mechan

10. We believe that the farmer, labore r and mechanic should look steadfastly to the phrging of our political system, until this government shall be in reality an educational, accidental, and violence insurance compact.
11. We believe that the people of the United States should seek to make the coming Ceutennial exhibition a complete success, in exhibiting the grandness of this nation's institutions, &c.;

"Great, not like Caear, stained with blood,
But truly great as we are good."

12. We believe that if it be necessary to take life or
liberty in the punishment of crime, for the benefit of society
and civilization, that civilization is retarded by the State's failing to settle an annuity on the depende

the executed or imprisoned—as, otherwise, the must suffer with the guilty.

13. We believe that men would become less reckless of human life, and liberty, and happiness, of themsel others, were the guards of civilization thrown are others, were too goards or civilization thrown around the people, to the extent that if a man, woman or child suffer abuse in any manner through the weakness of the law, (guards.) the County, Municipality, State, or United States

should repair the breach, as far as possible, without re-garding such as paupers, or leaving the injured to become charges to charitable societies; as in either case, feelings of disloyalty to the central government might be engen lered in the bearts and consciences of the sufferers. 14. We believe that an equal flow of intelligence and fair dealing into all grades and stratums of society will have the same saintary effect in a moral sense, as we anicipate practically from an equal distribu

into every district of the vegetable empire.

15. We believe that a sufficient amount of water flows along the vales of the great Western rivers to the frustration of business, and destruction of life and health, which, if scientifically employed, might be used to advantage in irrigating the dry lands, causing the deserts to biossom as the rose, if not proving the positive opening of an artificial the rose, if not proving the positive opening of an artificial river sufficient for a commercial thoroughfare along the great mountain ranges from the north to the south of the U. S. domain, proving a blessing of incalculable conse-quence to the nation, being an index to the proof that the inrestrained intelligence, industry, and enterprise of the Yankee nation, as a basis of U. S. currency, is far better than gold, and silver, and precious atones.

Journalists friendly to our cause will please copy send us a sample of the same, with bill of charges that we may know our friends and expenses. Detachments of recruits collected as a society, will point

out the articles, if any, that they are not able to endorse We will correspond with new organizations, giving such a copy of our rules of order, &c., as fast as such shall re-

port, as before directed. . Scribe of P. of L. Fortress N. 99, U. S.

EMPORIA KANSAS, May 30, 1875. EDITOR CHIEF:-"A stranger in a strange land," I feel rather lonely, and my mind runs out in dreams of home with its friendly associations and anturian enchantments with its friendly associations and anourism enchantisms, and notwithstanding the news of grasshoppers and temporary destitution. I have in my weary travels, to find a County in the State of the in agricultural wealth, or so far advanced in permanent prosperity, as the "Lancaster" of Kansas. The appearance of Osage and Lyon Counties is all that could be desired, but soil does not compare at all with that of Doniphan-"hard pan" is too proo make the raising of corn, oats, and wheat a success. Misery is said to be a gay lover of company; therefor to afford an item of consolation to your farmer readers, will state that Atchison, Jefferson, Shawnee, Douglas and a part of Osage Counties, all are just now the scen

and a part of Osage Countiss, all are just now the scenes of G. Hopper revivals, and destruction to the hopes of the hard-flated yeemanry; while the news from the Counties along the castern border is so terriffically fearful, that it requires a large stock of confidence in frail humanity, to give your correspondent sufficient capital to enter heartily into what is known as the "belief business." It is said they have destroyed all the crops in some of the enaters Counties, not even sparing a spear of grass upon the prairies, and that farmers have kad to drive their stock miles ries, and that farmers have and to drive their stock mice away to prevent starvation. I hope for better things in Doniphan County, and believe firmly in the doctrine that the "Lord will provide," even in Kansas. In this County, and from here west along the A., T. and S. F. Railroad, and down along the line of the M. K., and T. Railroad, the prospect for good crops was never better; and aside from the dread of the "winged pests" migrating from the South and East, for the purpose of getting a square meal in this locality, the feeling of the people is that of the most hopeful. Enough of this. For the first time in my life I saw a

live coal digger, with his small lamp on his forehead. The aight was at Osage City, and that country is almost a solid coal field, affording at Osage City a monthly revenue, at this senson of the year, of from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and in the Winter about \$25,000 per month. Just now, Osago County is at fever heat on the County Seat question. They had the first vote last Tuesday, with three candidates in the field-Lyndon, Shireton and Osage City. Shireton was defeated, and next Tuesday week the second race comes off. "Spinner" and "town lots" are the heaviest canvassers, and although Osago City was second in home stretch."

At Osage City, I met Mr. Watkins, a brother of E. N. Watkins, of our locality. Mr. W. is a pleasant gentleman, and has a fine trade. At this town, I met our formet townsman, C. J. Jones, who appears to be posse his former energy.

As many of your readers, perhaps, like myself, ha

over visited this locality, a few items about Emporia may be of interest. It has a population of between 3,000 and 4,000. Besides the State Normal School, there are three good public school buildings here, nine churches, three banks—two of them National banks—four or five hotels; and if they are as good as the one that furnishes grab to your "fat contributor," (the Merchant's,) they are credit to the town.

a credit to the town.

This afternoon, I was treated to a ride by a friend about the town and the adjacent country, and I must confess I was very favorably impressed with the location.

The prospect bids fair for an abundance of fruits of all kinds, and the crops could never look better, having as

Last, but not least, Emporis has two very good papers he News and Ledger. The News is Jake Stotler's paper, and you know he publishes one of the best papers in the State, and is receiving a very liberal patronage, as he very justly deserves. Mr. Stotler has been here for about s in the town, and has perhaps done more to build up and develop the town and this portion of the State, than any one else. He is the Post master here, and I must confees he has the office in better shape, more completely ar I am of the oninion that the public service could not be better subserved by any change that could be made.

EDITOR CHIEF, TROY, KANSAS:-I see, in your last issue clippings from a Knoxvill (Ten.) paper, and also an original paragraph, to the effect that at the next election, the Catholics will all vote the Democratic ticket. I would respectfully inquire what your motive may be in publishing uch items! for I take it for granted that an editor has n such items; for I take it for granted that an enter has no space for purposeless paragraphs. The statement in ques-tion, however, is not confined to the Chief; but it has quite as much foundation as the statements made during the war, that all Catholics were pro-slavery rebels. Some people are still of this opinion, and yet, Sheridan, Shields, Mulligan, Rosecrans, and many others who commanded, besides a free in the union ranks, were Catholics. There were, perhaps, one hundred in the union army for every one who served under the Confederate flag. I presume s perfectly safe to assert that quite half of the Catholics in the United States will vote the Republican ticket, not-withstanding Harper and Nast—the son of a Tory and a prostitute Jew. But when such men become the great nigh priests of a party, is it not pretty near time for cent men to take soundings and slacken sail !

There is also another point that should not be overlook ed, and that is the aggressive Puritanism of the Republi can party—that determination to worship God according to their own conscience, and make everybody else worship Him in that particular way, and no other—that spirit which compels Catholic children attending the public schools to listen to the reading of a Bible which they are taught to regard as a schismatical, mutilated version of an excellent book, which the unlearned and unstable, however, are apt to wrest to their own damnation. Religion and Temperance are admirable in their way, but you can not engraft them on a political party. The inevitable fate of the hybrid is death. The Republican party has been, from the first, openly and intensely anti-Catholic. Its leaders and its organs have waived no opportunity of assailing that Church; and knowing this, as the editor of the Chief mass have in nothing surprising in the belief that the Catholics vote will be a unit against the properties are in the contraction of the catholics which makes the surpresent and Nicola party and the contractions and the catholics which was a contracted and Nicola party and the catholics which are also belief that the Catholics which was a contracted and Nicola party and the catholics which was a contracted to the catholics which was a catholic way. pener that the Cathedics vote will be a unit against the preacriptive spirit which applands Bismarck and Victor Emmanuel, and would willingly follow in their footsteps, i it could only brush the Constitution from its path. The writer of this is, and has ever been, a Republicar

of the most uncompromising type. He has always give his best energies to the establishment and maintenance pu blic schools. And while the party preserves an organi-sation, he expects to form one in the advance guard. But t is folly to shut our eyes to the blunders that designing nen are committing every day in the name of the Repub lican party. If they drive the Catholics into the rank of their enemies, it is not much more stupid than enfran chiaing the negroes of the South, and then permitting their old drivers to compel the ex-slave, with a revolver their old drivers to compel the ex-marc, and at his head, to vote the Democratic ticket. Yours, W. S.

will be commenced at once against the school districts that are delinquent in payment of their bonds held for the benefit of the permanent school fund. There are no delinquent districts in this County.—Holton Recorder and Express. The State Treasurer had better stop a moment and contemplate the sublime fact that a Kansas Legislature says "all school bonds and the coupons thereof shall be made payable on the first day of June," and the next Legislature quietly goes to work and changes the laws so that only one-half of the taxes fall due before June 1st, and yet they propose to sue districts for a legislative fault. Better sue the Legislature a little.—Concordia Empire. cordia Empire.

The State Treasurer has given notice that su

SOFT THING IN PRINTING .- The Chicago Inte SOFT THING IN PRINTING.—In Change in city printing that we have yet heard of. It has the contract for printing the new directory, and all it has to do is to set up its delinquent tax list in double-column shape, tack on the addresses, and there the Directory is.—St. Louis Globe-Demonstrate of the column shape.

The departure of the President's family for Long Branch, it is understood, has been some-what hastened to avoid the birth of a British subject beneath the roof of the executive man-

The Gramhopper Pingue-How it Might have been Averted.

The marvel is that it did not sweep over the whole region, when we read of the wanton destruction of its birds. An item in a Chicago paper, not long since, stated that 19,000 quaits and prairie chickens were fed to swine in a single day, in the site. To was an to say that in the control of the site. prairie chickens were fed to swine in a single day, in the city. It goes on to say that in the country west of Chicago, quails, ruffed grouse, and prairie chickens are destroyed by the million, irrespective of law or season. Tons of birds snared and shot out of season are boiled down and fed and shot out of season are boiled down and led to swine. On one day there stood in the corner of two streets a wagon containing one hundred and eighty dozen of prairie chickens, while on the near sidewalk were piled thirty-seven boxes, containing five hundred and sixty dozen of qualls, corrupt, decomposing, and condenned by qualls, corrupt, decomposing, and condemned by the health officers as only fit for swine. They are trapped, shot and snared, and sent to the market, where they find a ready sale up to the market, where they find a ready sale up to the middle of March, and yet the indiscriminate slaughter continues. The young birds and setting heas are alike captured and sent to Chicago and other cities on commission, and destined to be fed to swine. The birds mists soon disappear before such recklessness and vice. Yes, the birds have disappeared, almost entirely, from many western localities, and grasshoppers and other noxions insects have multiplied and swarmed forth to spread famine and desolution. The divinely arranged balance between birds and insects has been destroyed by ruthless bird-killers, and the cry of famine rings out over the land. and the cry of famine rings out over the land. Such is the retribution for the violation of the equipoise of nature, and making of discord in the divine harmony of nature's work .- Hartford (Ct.)

Board of Equalization.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners of Doniphan County, Kansas, will meet as provided by law, at the office of the County Clerk of said County, on Monday, July 5th, 1973, to sit as a Board of Equalization of the assessment of the year 1873, at which time, all persons feeling thomselves aggrished may appear and have all errors in the Assessors returns for said year corrected, as justice and equity may demand.

Attest:

CHARLES RAPPELYE.

Tom. 10, 1872.44.

County Clerk.

Administratrix's Notice.

O'N the 7th day of June, A. D. 1875, the undersigned was appointed, by the Probate Court of Doniphan County, Kansas. Administratrix of the Estate of Elias Edwards, late of said County, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are notified to make payment of the debted to said Estate, are notified to make payment of the same; and those having claims against the Estate, are re-quired to present them for allowance within one year from the date hereof: and if such claims are not prescuted with-in three years from this date, they will be forever barred. MARY EDWARDS, Administratrix. June 10, 1875-3w.

Notice by Publication.

In the District Court, of the Second Judicial District of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for the County of C. C. Hyatt, | Plaintiff.

N. N. Jones and Charles J. Jones, Defendants. Charles J. Jones, Defendants.

AID defendants, N. N. Jones and Charles J. Jones, are notified that plaintiff, on June 5th, A. D. 1875, and them in said Court, by civil action, to determine that plaintiff is the owner of and in possession of that land in said Doniphan County, Kansas, known and described as follows: The east half and the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of said south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of said south-west quarter section, thence south to the centre thereof, thence east eighty (80) roles to centre, thence north fifty-eight (50) roles to fell Principal Meridian; and unless said defendant answer the petition filed herein by July 28th. A. D. 1875, same will be taken as true, and judgment and decree ren-

same will be taken as true, and red according to the prayer of such petition.

W. W. GUTHRIE & N. B. WOOD,

White the statement of the period of t June 10, 1875-4w.

> Sheriff's Sale. STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

In the District Court for Doniphan Co John Deitz, Plaintiff.

Adam Brenner,
Martha A. Brenner,
And Harvey Ray, Jr.,
Defendants. And Harvey Ray, Jr., Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, on the 12th day of July A. D. 1875, at the hour of 2 o'cleck, P. M., of said day, at the north door of the Court Heuse, in the city of Troy, in Doniphan County, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, for cash, the following described real estate, to wit: The south half of the north-west fractional quarter of section four, (4) in township five, (5) of range twenty-one, (21) (less the Cemetery,) in Doniphan County, State of Kansas. Taken as the property of Adam Breiner, and offered for sale to the highest hidder for cash, to satisfy a certain judgment and costs, now of record in the District Court for Doniphan County, in the State of Kansas, in which John Deitz is plaintiff, and Adam Brenner, Martha A. Brenner, and Harvey Kay, Jr., are defendants. Given under my hand, this stit day of June. A. D. 1875.

T. J. VANDERSLICE, Sheriff of Doniphan County, June 10, 1875.5w.

Pr's fee: \$10.50

\$15 Reward!

CIRAYED from near Severance, May 18th, 1875, three Coits of the following description, to wit: One small light bay two-year-old Mare, with black mane and tail. Two resy dark chestnot sorrel (almost black) yearlings, both mares. One is low and heavy built, and has a result white spot in the forehead; the other is tailer, lighter bodied, white spot in the forehead somewhat larger, and a small white mark on the nose. Said Colts followed some man into town, and have probably followed some one off, as strict search has been unde in and about the neighborhood, and us tidings and of them since that time. I will pay a

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate. In the Probate Court of Doniphan County, State of Kan sas. In the matter of the Estate of Lydia A. Holman

deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the Probate
Court of said County, and State aforesaid, I will offer
for sale, at public anction, for cash, at the north door of
the Court House, in Troy, on the 10th day of July, 1875, at
1 o'clock. P. M., of said day, the following described real
scatter of the said Estate, situate in Doniphan County,
Kansas, to wit: The south half of the south-east quarter
of section twenty, (20) in township four, (4) of range twenty, (20).

Adm'r of the Est of Lydia A Hollown deed Adm'r of the Est. of Lydia A. Holman, dec'd. June 10, 1875-5w. Pr's fee, 48

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A T nine cents per pound by bundle, and Staples, alle by CHAS. R. KUCHS, April 29, 1875. Deptohan, Kansa